



JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

PROLIFERATION ISSUES

JPRS-TND-91-010

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10 July 1991

[This report contains foreign media information on issues related to worldwide proliferation and transfer activities in nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, including delivery systems and the transfer of weapons-relevant technologies.]

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Foreign Ministry Holds Weekly News Briefing

'Prudent' Arms Trade Attitude

OW2006091291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0857 GMT 20 Jun 91

["China Responsible, Prudent on International Arms Sales"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 20 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed here today that China always takes a serious, responsible and prudent attitude toward international arms trade.

The spokesman, Wu Jianmin, made these remarks at a weekly news briefing this afternoon when he answered questions concerning arms trade.

He said that China has never provided any missiles for Syria. China did supply some conventional weapons to Pakistan, including a very small number of short-range tactical missiles.

Besides, he said, China had sold some medium-range missiles to Saudi Arabia. But China has never sold medium-range missiles to any other countries.

Commenting on the range of missiles, the spokesman said there are different definitions in the international

community. He said China hopes an international common understanding on this issue will be reached through consultations on an equal footing.

In addition, the spokesman also told the press conference that China is now conducting careful review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Commitment to Nonproliferation

HK2706081091 Beijing XINHUA in English
0804 GMT 27 Jun 91

["Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman on China's Position on Nuclear Weapons"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA)—China has all along stuck to the consistent position that it does not advocate, encourage or practise nuclear proliferation, nor does it help other countries to develop nuclear weapons.

The spokesman reiterated this at the weekly press conference here this afternoon in response to an article carried on "THE WASHINGTON POST" June 26, which asserted that Iran sent its agents to Beijing for discussing the purchase of China's nuclear weapon technology.

This report is "groundless" and "a sheer fabrication", the spokesman said.

JAPAN

SDP Official Comments on DPRK Nuclear Stand*OW1306071691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT
13 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—North Korea is sticking to its position that the United States must remove the nuclear weapons it allegedly has in South Korea, the head of a mission from Japan's Social Democratic Party (SDP) said Thursday.

Hajime Fukada, director of the SDP's National Movement Bureau, said North Korea reiterated the demand while he was in Pyongyang June 7-11 for talks with Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the ruling Korean Workers Party.

North Korea has traditionally said it would not allow international inspection of its nuclear facilities until Washington removed the 1,000 nuclear warheads it allegedly has in South Korea, but a Pyongyang envoy said Tuesday in Vienna that his country will sign an accord allowing inspection without any preconditions.

However, the official North Korean media has continued to demand removal of the U.S. weapons in a series of statements this week.

Fukada quoted Kim as indicating that Pyongyang is coming to a decision separately from its normalization talks with Tokyo on whether to accept international inspection.

Japan has continuously called for North Korea to accept inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) during the two countries' three rounds of normalization talks.[passage omitted]

Government 'Cautious' on DPRK Nuclear Pledge*OW1406090891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT
14 Jun 91*

[Excerpt] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Japan on Friday cautiously welcomed North Korea's pledge to sign a nuclear safeguards agreement providing for outside inspection of its nuclear facilities.

The announcement is "a significant step toward the conclusion and implementation of the agreement if North Korea does indeed intend to sign it unconditionally," Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters.

But he noted that it is still unclear whether North Korea will sign the agreement unconditionally.[passage omitted]

Plans To Introduce Plutonium Thermal Technology*OW2206032291 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT
22 Jun 91*

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—A subcommittee of Japan's Atomic Energy Commission wants a plan to introduce plutonium thermal technology in the next few decades until the fast breeder reactor (FBR) under development can be put into practical use, commission officials said Saturday.

The current long-term plan on nuclear energy estimates the FBR will go into use some time between 2020 to 2030, the officials said.

The FBR, which produces more fissionable materials than it consumes, has been designed to use plutonium as its fuel, the officials said. Plutonium thermal use technology allows plutonium to fuel conventional nuclear reactors now in operation.

Japan has ordered plutonium from reprocessed spent nuclear fuel from processing plants in Britain and France, which will start arriving in the fall of 1992, the officials said.

A reprocessing plant at Aomori Prefecture under development is scheduled to launch operation in 1998, the officials said.

The commission's nuclear fuel cycle subcommittee's long-term projection shows that Japan will have 84 tons of plutonium by the year 2010, the officials said. The country, however, will not be able to consume that much plutonium, they said.

Japan must introduce plutonium thermal use to consume the excess plutonium, because holding the excess violates its policies against developing, introducing, and possessing nuclear arms, the officials said. Plutonium is commonly used in nuclear weapons.

The committee plans to consume 53 tons of plutonium in four light water reactors by the end of 1990s and in as many as 12 light water reactors by the year 2010. The remainder will be used in developing the fast breeder reactor and in other scientific work.

As the development of the fast breeder reactor has slowed down in other countries, France and Germany already have introduced plutonium thermal use, the officials said.

The Atomic Energy Commission is likely to approve the draft plan in July. The commission also will revise the long-term plan on nuclear development based on the draft, the officials said.

NORTH KOREA

North Reportedly Walks Out on IAEA Meeting

SK1206023691 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
11 Jun 91 p 2

[By correspondent Yim Tong myong from Vienna]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] opened in Vienna at 1500 on 10 June. The entire North Korean delegation, which was attending this meeting as an observer, walked out when the Japanese representative began to ask North Korea to clarify details of the nuclear safeguards accord which North Korea had said it would sign.

Japanese Ambassador Endo asked the North Korean side whether it will ultimately choose to adopt a letter of agreement identical to the IAEA's standard text on safeguards; whether it will present this letter of agreement to the September Board of Governors meeting; whether it will subscribe to this letter of agreement without conditions after this letter is approved at the Board of Governors meeting; whether it will notify the IAEA that the letter will go into effect without conditions right after it signed the letter; and whether it will unexceptionally subject all its activities concerning atomic energy to IAEA inspection.

The North Korean delegation walked out right after Ambassador Endo began to speak, as if it already knew what the Japanese ambassador was going to say. Representatives of Australia, Canada, and other countries spoke in support of the Japanese ambassador's remarks. [passage omitted]

Envoy Urges 'Simultaneous' Nuclear Inspection

SK1206033691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT
12 Jun 91

[Excerpt] New York, June 11 (YONHAP)—Pak Kil-yon, head of North Korea's U.N. observer mission, called Tuesday for simultaneous inspection of nuclear facilities in South and North Korea. [passage omitted]

North UN Official on Acceptance of Inspection

SK1206040991 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
12 Jun 91 p 1

[By reporter Song Hye-ran from New York]

[Text] Ho Chong, deputy permanent observer to the North Korean mission to the United Nations, has confirmed remarks by North Korean envoy Chin Chung-kuk that under the principle of fulfilling its international duties, North Korea is willing to unconditionally receive the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] nuclear inspection.

Ho said during a telephone interview that because discussions have been under way in the United States on turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free area, he expects that the U.S. side will take a corresponding measure to North Korea's acceptance of nuclear inspection.

Referring to the nuclear reprocessing facilities in Yongbyon, he said that the matter of which facilities will be subjected to nuclear inspection will be decided after sufficient consultations with the IAEA. He stressed that it is time for the United States, which holds the key to the issue concerning nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula, to take concrete action.

North Ready To Sign IAEA Agreement

SK1406020691 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
14 Jun 91 p 1

[Excerpt] Vienna (Special)—North Korea said Thursday that it was ready to sign an agreement for opening its nuclear facilities to international inspection.

North Korea's special envoy Chin Chung-kuk said at the 35-nation Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] that a delegation would visit the agency in mid-July to work out the final text of the agreement without any changes in substance of the standard text.

The agreement would be submitted at the September board meeting for approval, Chin said. [passage omitted]

SOUTH KOREA

Officials Suspicious of Pyongyang Nuclear Pledge

BK1206081291 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT
12 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 12 (AFP)—South Korea is suspicious of North Korea's declaration that it would sign a nuclear safeguards agreement in September after completing negotiations on drafting the accord in July, officials here said Wednesday.

They said that South Korea will try to push for a resolution at the International Atomic Energy Agency's board of governors meeting now being held in Vienna, urging North Korea to sign the agreement in July as soon as its drafting is completely [as received].

"We are suspicious as to why the North Koreans are trying to put it off to September rather than signing it immediately after the draft agreement is completed," one official said.

North Korean Ambassador Jin Chung-guk reportedly told South Korean reporters in Vienna Tuesday that Pyongyang would sign the safeguards accord in September, without any precondition of a withdrawal of U.S. nuclear arms from South Korea. [passage omitted]

Government May Propose Special IAEA Meeting

SK1506003391 Seoul YONHAP in English 1320 GMT
14 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 14 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is examining the possibility of proposing an immediate special Board of Governors meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to adopt a resolution calling for the opening of North Korean nuclear installations should the North fail to show sincerity in an IAEA experts meeting, in mid-July, on the wording of the safeguards agreement, a government official said Friday.

The official said, "Even though North Korea has officially expressed its intention to conclude the safeguards agreement, its statements are still far from clarifying some doubtful points."

He pointed out that North Korea is yet to give clear explanation to its position regarding the Article 26 in the standard text of the IAEA safeguards agreement which rules conditions of validation and invalidation of the accord.

"Pyongyang's failure to clarify its stance regarding the article indicates that it may refuse to perform its duties occasionally linking them to paralleling withdrawal of the nuclear warheads held by the U.S. forces in South Korea," he said.

North Koreans have insisted on inserting in the Article 26 a clause stipulating that the accord shall be invalidated when and if the nuclear weapons remained deployed in the Korean peninsula or North Korea was still exposed to nuclear threat even after it went into effect.

The meeting of North Korean and IAEA experts is slated to be held in Vienna on July 10 through July 15.

Seoul To Consult With Allies on Nuclear Issues

SK1806081891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT
18 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, June 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will consult with its major allies, including Japan and the United States, about having the G-7 adopt a resolution urging North Korea to sign a Nuclear Safeguards Accord and open its nuclear facilities to outside inspection, officials said Tuesday.

The cabinet, in a meeting Tuesday on foreign affairs and security, decided to strongly request G-7 members to adopt the resolution at their July 15-17 meeting in London, the officials said.

They said this would ensure North Korea fully accepts and implements the terms of the safeguards accord.

North Korea wants to add a clause releasing it from mandatory inspection if there are nuclear weapons in South Korea and there is a nuclear threat against North Korea, the officials said.

Seoul is demanding that Pyongyang open all its nuclear-related facilities, including its plutonium production and reprocessing plants, to on-site inspection, they said.

President No Tae-u, on his state visit to the United States and Canada from July 1, will discuss this possibility with leaders there, the officials said.

North Korea will reportedly hold talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] on July 10-14 on determining the terms of the model agreement on the safeguards, right before the G-7 meeting.

North Korean roving Ambassador Chin Chung-kuk earlier this month visited IAEA headquarters and said his country was ready to sign the safeguards accord unconditionally.

Pyongyang, which joined the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in 1985, has sputtered in the obligatory signing of the safeguards accord within 18 months of joining the NPT.

Seoul Consulting U.S. on North's Nuclear Plants

SK2206115891 Seoul YONHAP in English 1138 GMT
22 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—South Korea is consulting the United States and Japan about taking joint steps against North Korea's nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities, which are directly related with the manufacturing of nuclear weapons, government sources said Saturday.

North Korea is very likely to refuse international inspection of its nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities even after it signs the nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the government is negotiating with the U.S. and Japan so that the two countries demand North Korea repeal its nuclear reprocessing facilities as a precondition for normalizing bilateral relations. [passage omitted]

No Interviewed on Nuclear Weapons, Trade

SK2406023291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT
24 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Los Angeles, June 23 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u has described recent calls for the removal of U.S. nuclear weapons from his country as "meaningless" and said China, the Soviet Union and the United States would discuss nuclear arms reductions.

No, in a lengthy interview in the June 23 editions of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES to commemorate the fourth anniversary of his June 29 declaration of reforms, said he did not foresee rapid improvement of U.S.-North Korea relations.

"I am aware of the recent discussions about creating a nuclear-free zone in the Korean Peninsula. But in my view, it is meaningless to talk about declaring a nuclear-free zone in Korea alone. For the Korean Peninsula to be protected against a nuclear threat, the neighboring countries of China and the Soviet Union must be free of nuclear weapons. [passage omitted]

Effort Against North's Nuclear Capability Noted

SK2406052091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0455 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Seoul, June 24 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea will not let up in its efforts to prevent North Korea, which reportedly has two or three atomic piles and nuclear recycling plants, from developing nuclear weapons, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Monday.

Yi, in a rare direct comment on North Korea's nuclear capability, said Seoul welcomed and noted favorably Pyongyang's announcement that it intended to sign the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] nuclear safeguards accord.

"North Korea continues to link the unconnectable, the obligation of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) with its pre-set conditions such as denuclearization of the Korean peninsula," Yi said in a speech at the National Defense College.

Such conditions made North Korea's intentions "unclear," he said.

"The government will fully confirm that North Korea acquiesce to complete inspection of all its nuclear facilities and continue its diplomatic efforts on stopping Pyongyang's development of atomic weapons," Yi said.

North Korean roving Ambassador Chin Chung-kuk told the IAEA earlier this month that his country would sign the safeguards accord. There have been conflicting remarks by leaders in the North on whether the signing is conditional or unconditional. [passage omitted]

TAIWAN

U.S. Requests Controls on Weapons Technology

OW2206153191 Taipei CHINA POST in English 18 Jun 91 p 6

[Text] The United States has asked the Republic of China [ROC] to adopt certain steps to prevent the leakage of technical know-how on how to make nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as missile delivery systems, to Third-world nations, said Shih Yen-hsiang, a technology expert with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Thursday.

The ROC and the United States plan to hold talks on the issue on June 18 in Washington, D.C., source¹ revealed.

Shih indicated that the ROC has decided to begin controlling exports of high-tech products one year from now, starting with the Hsinchu Science-based Industrial Park.

The ROC and the United States have already exchanged a memorandum on protecting strategic products and technologies, and such issues as on which technologies and geographical regions restrictions should be placed, and the ROC's current trade relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Third-world countries, Shih disclosed.

Since the Gulf war, the United States has considered the ROC a sensitive area because it is able to make nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, Shih added.

"We are not making any nuclear weapons, but the ROC is capable of making biological and chemical weapons and short- and medium-range missile delivery systems," Shih indicated.

Shih noted that the legal base for restricting high-tech exports, the Trade Law, is expected to be approved by the Legislative Yuan within one year, before which time the restrictions cannot go into effect.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Agreement on Nuclear Warheads Deemed Legal

LD1306213491 Prague CTK in English 1503 GMT
13 Jun 91

[Text] Prague June 13 (CTK)—A Czechoslovak-Soviet Government agreement signed under the former communist regime in Czechoslovakia on the deployment of nuclear warheads in the country was apparently legal, the Federal and Czech chief prosecutors said in a joint statement given to CTK today.

The statement by Czechoslovak Prosecutor General Ivan Gasparovic and Prosecutor General of the Czech Republic Ludvik Brunner was issued in response to Monday's [10 June] claim by presidential spokesman Michael Zantovsky that information contained in a Czechoslovak Television report a fortnight ago on an alleged secret agreement between the Communist Party leaderships of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was sufficient reason to start criminal proceedings.

The prosecutors, referring to the investigation that began April 17 into bilateral agreements on the deployment of Soviet nuclear weapons in Czechoslovakia, said the agreement of February 21, 1986, was signed by the countries' defence ministers. General Milan Vlacik was authorised to sign for Czechoslovakia by then President Gustav Husak. Under Article 61 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation, the president of the Republic was empowered to conclude and ratify international agreements. The agreement on the deployment of nuclear warheads in Czechoslovakia, which concerned warheads designated only for carriers available to the Czechoslovak Army, was thus not unlawful, the prosecutors said.

The agreements were initiated by Czechoslovakia to improve its defence capabilities, and no evidence has been found so far to show that any other nuclear weapons were deployed in the country, the prosecutors pointed out.

The 1986 agreement did not explicitly run counter to the Constitution and therefore claims that grounds exist for starting criminal proceedings cannot be accepted, the prosecutors concluded, but added that the case is still being investigated.

POLAND

Arms Sales: Past, Present Practices

91WC0101A Warsaw TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC
in Polish No 16, 19 Apr 91 p 9

[Article by Dorota Maciejka: "Arms Sales"]

[Text] According to Western sources, because Polish ones are still secret, we have been at times in the seventh and at times in the 15th place among the world's arms

exporters. According to American data, our arms sales during 1983-1987 amounted to \$5.5 billion, of which \$3,955,000,000 [was sold] to Warsaw Pact countries. That accounted for 10 percent of overall Polish exports to countries of the first payment zone [transferable rubles to CEMA countries] and five percent to those to the second payment zone [convertible currency]. Revenues from arms sales have been a major item in our national budget.

In People's Poland this topic was taboo. For two reasons. The first, official reasons, given at present by those involved, was the good of the country. Mr. Zdzislaw Harz, who has been engaging in the arms trade for 28 years, does not hide his nervousness: "Publishing secret data, if only the profit ratio for special production [euphemism for arms production], complicates talks with customers. The loser is the State Treasury, that is, we all!"

The second, diligently glossed over reason was the profits, and not just those enriching the State Treasury. Arms trade has been a profitable undertaking, with those involved becoming rapidly rich thanks to all sorts of semiformal provisions and rewards. The customers were not poor, and they paid lavishly for speeding up delivery dates, for courteous service, etc.

Under the guise of benefits to the nation, arms sales were covered with a fairy tale invisibility cap. The institution established for this purpose in 1952, the Central Board of Engineering, was not mentioned even in the Military Encyclopedia. Formally that board was a department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Navigation, but in reality, most of the matters, especially those concerning hiring practices, were decided upon by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of National Defense. That is why positions with the Central Board of Engineering were held for the most part by proteges of army generals and party elite, as well as by the military and Security Service personnel assigned for an indefinite period of time to the Ministry of Foreign Trade, for who else knew more about arms?

A Disturbing Stability of Personnel

In 1988 a typical nomenklatura company, Cenrex, was established as an offshoot of the Central Board of Trade and, as of 1 August 1990, the monopoly [on arms sales] held by that institution was abolished. A new corporation, Cenzin, with the Treasury owning 80 percent of shares in it, was established. Manufacturers and the commercial companies they form could now apply for licenses. By December, 1990, such permits were issued to 27 economic entities, of which 11 were for trade in "active ammunition."

Thus the former Central Board of Engineering now is the Cenzin company. The military donned mutfi, that is, retired early, and continue to work for this company. The international situation, governments, methods of trading, all have changed, but at Cenzin the staff still is the same.

A government commissioner, Pawel Zawistowski, who represents the Treasury, is aware that much should change at Cenzin. During a conversation in November, 1990, he declared, "Turning government workers into smoothly operating businessmen will take time. For now this is a transition period. In the future, companies in which the Treasury is a shareholder will be unnecessary. There are other ways of monitoring and taxing profits. So far manufacturers and tradesmen have been displaying a classical claimant attitude, expecting government handouts."

Yet little has changed since last November. Managers accustomed to a constant influx of orders as well as to all sorts of perks may now face the specter of bankruptcy. The new situation requires not only reliable products and on-schedule deliveries but also expertise in marketing and familiarity with foreign languages. Yet at Cenzin everything goes on as of yore, with the best educated staffers holding bottommost jobs. Rank-and-file employees claim that mafia relations have always reigned at that company, and the current changes are so sluggish as to be practically unnoticeable.

A Radical Change in the Situation

For decades the employees of the Central Board of Engineering did not have to be particularly enterprising. Contracts used to be concluded at the top, between the governments of Warsaw Pact countries. Likewise, many contracts with countries of the second payment zone (India, Syria, Iraq) were concluded on the basis of international long-term agreements, often on the basis of credit granted by Poland. This was the basis of our arms trade since 1986. As a result, three-fourths of a million metric tons of Iraqi crude petroleum owed us in repayment of credit still cannot be picked up.

Recently arms trade has become an activity requiring great inventiveness. The agreements signed in Paris provide for reducing armed forces and armaments. Our main customer, the USSR (accounting for 70 percent of arms trade in first payment zone), is afflicted by substantial financial problems, while the former GDR (10 percent), not only does not need Polish products but also the Germans are selling wherever possible the equipment left behind by the [National] People's Army, which is pushing prices downward.

For obvious reasons, we have lost a major customer of any and every kind of firearms—Iraq. On the world market there appeared new producers offering competitively low prices and rapid delivery schedules (China, South Korea).

To sum up, the level of Polish exports is sinking and will probably turn out to be at least 50 percent lower than was predicted in a long-range forecast. To be sure, these exports are still highly profitable (last year they totaled several hundred million rubles and many tens of millions of dollars), but it will take effort to empty the warehouses.

Who Should Not Be Armed?

The war in the Persian Gulf made clear the necessity of international monitoring of the arms trade. This issue continues to be debated in the Western press. Despite the great desire for profits, despite the indeed extremely difficult financial condition of all armament plants and their suppliers (nearly 100 factories), we cannot sell everything to everyone. A special section of a department at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Cooperation is to keep track of exports and imports, that is, grant licenses and, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approve every shipment. For the time being the Central Board of Engineering (same name but completely different duties, which is causing many misunderstandings) employs 10 people, but Director Suwinski, appointed last July, expects to be able to recruit several dozen experts.

A license for weapons exports may be interpreted as a political decision. Supplying military equipment to the regime in Burma was a major political mistake and a moral scandal, as we noted in TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC, No. 5, 1991.

Monitoring is now complicated because the right to export has by now been granted to many autonomous plants. Factory representatives, aware of the hopeless financial situation at their companies, are pressuring the government and all its offices to get rid of their rather obsolete equipment. What if an arms shipment gets into the hands of a nondemocratic country? The argument cited, namely, that not only the Warsaw Pact countries but also the Americans, Germans, and French had armed Saddam Hussein, is no excuse.

Doubts Associated with the Abolition of Monopoly

Cenzin employees are protesting because their monopoly powers have recently been abolished. For nearly 40 years there was no major scandal; this is difficult to believe, at any rate there has been no publicity. The monopoly held, assured of obtaining high prices. Now the situation is sometimes paradoxical, as when the products of one manufacturer are being sold on the same market by several competing vendors. The effect is immediate: the prices fall!

The minister's representative, Pawel Zawistowski, admits that instances of unnecessary competition do happen, but such are the beginnings of free trade. The prewar law "On Combatting and Preventing Dishonest Competition" should be restored. But now the manufacturer should decide himself whether he wants a middleman and on what principles. He is free to specify in contracts the markets on which a company is to operate, and the terms of the agreement. He should also know how to determine the minimum prices of his products. The problem lies not in the abolition of the monopoly but in the failure of producers to adapt themselves to the new situation.

BRAZIL

Progress of Talks on Bilateral Safeguards Accord

Difficulties in Negotiations

91WP0104A Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 21 May 91 p 13

[Text] Brazil and Argentina continue talks on nuclear safeguards with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] in Rio today. Negotiators are trying to hammer out a trilateral pact to be signed by Presidents Fernando Collor and Carlos Menem, possibly in September.

Plans call for the two countries to set up a bilateral agency similar to Euratom to help with inspections conducted through IAEA.

The Brazilians and Argentines want to set up a system of safeguards to assure the international community that their nuclear activities have no war-related purposes. However, they want to do so without jeopardizing commercial and industrial secrets. This has been a stumbling block for the IAEA negotiations which began with an agreement in principle in Vienna last February.

For a bilateral accord to take effect under IAEA auspices, it would have to win ratification from the legislatures of both countries. Representing Brazil in today's meeting is the chief of the Economics Department of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Celso Amorim. His counterpart as head of the Argentine delegation is Ambassador Vicente Espeche Gil, who heads the Department of Strategic Affairs in the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Jose Luiz Santana, chair of Brazil's National Nuclear Energy Commission, will take part in the talks along with Manoel Mondino of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission. IAEA head E. Wilnschurt will also attend, and it is likely that the final accord will be along the lines of Euratom.

Brazil is interested in speeding up the move towards IAEA safeguards. It regards them as a bargaining chip to use against U.S. bans on transferring sensitive technology to Brazil when President Collor visits Washington in June. The proposed pact with IAEA has all but ended longstanding pressures on Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Brazil has rejected the pact as inequitable because it treats some countries differently from others.

Brazil and Argentina want most future inspections to be conducted by the bilateral agency created under the new pact. The two countries continue to work together on a common nuclear accountability and control system.

Brazilian Representative Comments

91WP0104B Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 22 May 91 p 14

[Text] What obligations do two countries have under a reciprocal nuclear inspection system? What kind of inspections are appropriate? How frequently should they be conducted? How do they take place? These are the issues being debated in the light of international experience in the Rio talks now under way between the Brazil-Argentina Permanent Nuclear Energy Committee and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

There were 18 participants in yesterday's session. They included technical experts from Brazil's National Nuclear Energy Commission and Argentina's National Atomic Energy Commission. Also on hand were representatives of each country's foreign ministry and IAEA.

Today the two sides get together for what will be their fifth meeting with IAEA participation in the deliberations. Two meetings during the Sarney administration sought to promote nuclear cooperation between the two countries. The focus changed when Collor de Mello took office and met with Argentine President Carlos Menem at Foz do Iguacu. There the two countries agreed on a system of reciprocal inspections. "We are trying to build a legal framework for the commitments of the two presidents," Ambassador Celso Amorim told this newspaper yesterday. Amorim, who is chief of the Economics Department in the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, is coordinating the activities of the country's delegation at the talks.

Amorim noted that the sessions, which continue today are not bilateral. IAEA representatives also have a part to play in creating a system of safeguards to operate under the auspices of their agency. "The basic objective is to provide guarantees to the two countries and the international community about the peaceful nature of nuclear activities in Brazil and Argentina. And also to preserve the space needed for nuclear production and research in each of the two countries," Amorim said.

Results Considered Positive

91WP0104C Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 24 May 91 p 17

[Text] Brazilian diplomats hailed as "very positive" the results of the latest round of talks conducted by Brazil, Argentina, and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The meeting produced the first draft of a safeguards treaty with the two countries on one side and IAEA on the other. However, many issues still need further study, and a June follow-up meeting—possibly in Vienna—seems likely.

The IAEA accepted the proposal of Brazil and Argentina to set up a bilateral agency along the lines of Euratom to avoid redundancy in the inspection of nuclear facilities. However, IAEA reserved the right to supervise any aspect of the safeguard process. It did so to be able to

assure the international community that nuclear activities in both countries are not war related.

In the Rio talks, the IAEA confined itself to technical observations and stayed away from political matters. Brazilian negotiators said the two nations made a good start towards assuring that no treaty would infringe on mutual industrial or commercial secrets.

The outline of the proposed agreement between Brazil and Argentina has three parts. The first describes the general intent of the document, and the other two discuss technical issues, the news service Agencia Brasil reported.

The trilateral safeguard pact provides guarantees to the international community of the peaceful nature of nuclear activities in Brazil and Argentina. Progress towards such an agreement began last November when Presidents Fernando Collor and Carlos Menem met at Foz do Iguacu. The two signed a protocol stating that their countries' nuclear programs were not war related and that they were willing to accept IAEA inspection.

Despite their acceptance of IAEA safeguards, Brazil and Argentina do not plan to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Both governments say this IAEA-sanctioned pact discriminates against them. They say it restricts knowledge about nuclear energy to countries that already have it and even forbids research under the guise of thwarting arms proliferation.

Fiber Optical Guided Missile Developed

Using Television Lens

PY0806004491 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO
PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 91 Business Section p 1

[Report by Roberto Godoy]

[Text] The television lens of the newest electronic warrior produced by Brazilian war [as published] industry, the FOG-MPM [fiber optical guided multiple purpose missile], seeks its target 10 km away from the launch site. It unfailingly destroys the target. It is guided by a television signal transmitted by an optical fiber, and it attacks with a 30-kg high-powered warhead. The weapon, which was designed and developed by Avibras Aeroespacial [Avibras Aerospace Industry Inc.], is lethal against such diverse objectives as heavy assault tanks, helicopters, and fortifications. It is the first operational model that exists in the world.

Joao Verdi de Carvalho Leite, the enterprise's president, stresses: "There is nothing so sophisticated on the market." He indicated that the final version of the FOG-MPM (Fiber Optical Guided Multiple Purpose Missile) [six preceding words in English] will be shown at the International Aeronautics and Space Show at Le Bourget Airport in Paris beginning 13 June.

The existence of the missile program was revealed in 1989, the same year that the enterprise brought back a \$40-million debt from Iraq, which was the main client of the enterprise at that time. The enterprise was obliged to embargo a cargo of 10,000 rockets for Baghdad's Army; therefore, the enterprise's debt climbed to \$110 million.

While under bankruptcy proceedings, Avibras did not interrupt its investment in the FOG-MPM project, because it had the benefit of its own know how [two preceding words in English] in the field of fiber optics, which was financed partially by the BNDES [National Bank for Economic and Social Development]. Meanwhile, Joao Verdi was able to continue in secret the last stages of development, including the trial firings against armored vehicles.

The FOG-MPM missile is going to cost \$40,000. The standard launcher, in the form of a platform with multiple tubes, can carry up to eight units, and it can be mounted on any military vehicle. Operated by two men, the gunner and the loader, the weapon is immune to electronic countermeasures, and it has the capability to guarantee the safety of its operators, who are protected by the distance involved or are in a concrete bunker. There are only two similar weapons on the market, of French and U.S. manufacture, but their range is under 4 km.

In the United States a consortium headed by Southern Research Institute, and which includes Hughes Aircraft, AT&T, ITT, and Cobert Technology, is studying a kit [preceding word in English] that will incorporate a television guidance system and fiber optics into the missiles that are currently used by the Pentagon. Joao Verde believes that within the next few years the market for the FOG-MPM will be in the area of 50,000 missiles.

Laser Transmits Data

PY0806005891 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO
PAULO in Portuguese 6 Jun 91 Business Section p 10

[Report by Roberto Godoy]

[Text] Avibras Aeroespacial [Avibras Aerospace Industry Inc.] developed the FOG-MPM [fiber optical guided multiple purpose missile] after it had evaluated the performance of laser-guided bombs and missiles, the equipment used most in the Gulf war by the United States. "The performance problems that were verified under unfavorable meteorological situations confirmed our predictions," Joao Verdi said. The enterprise's study confirmed that during bad weather or in clouds, the laser beam was deflected, thus causing problems of direction. "In those weather conditions it is necessary to have an lens on board the missile that can effectively observe the battlefield and adjust its course."

The new missile does exactly that. Fixed to the nose of the warhead is a television minicamera protected by high-resistance glass, which also acts as a filter. The

camera "sees" the terrain during the flight. The camera can turn, and it is controlled by a command (a type of videogame joy-stick [three preceding words in English]) on the gunner's monitor console. The sighting is made through a screen that, for example, can be less than 5 inches. Once the missile is launched a very thin silicon cable, the optical fiber, is unrolled through which information is relayed between the missile and the base.

The coded images pass through a diode that transmits the data through the cable with a laser beam. Once decoded, the images appear before the observer in the regular way. The FOG-MPM can also operate automatically by seeking its target and attacking with the help of the gunner. A missile with standard equipment launched at subsonic velocity (an average speed of 600 km per hour) can be guided to the point of impact: a tank, a bunker, or in the air against a helicopter.

The FOG-MPM is 1.5 meters long, has a diameter of 180 millimeters, and weighs approximately 100 kg. At the Paris Air Show, Avibras will also exhibit three new warheads for the SS-40 and SS-60 missiles, the largest of the Astros-II system, with a range of between 45 and 70 km.

One is an incendiary warhead, and it transports 150 kg of white phosphorous. Another is used for placing mines, and it sprays delayed charges within a radius of 220 meters. The third warhead is used against airports. The explosive warhead penetrates the tarmac and only then does it explode, making dozens of craters that prevent takeoffs and landings, thus keeping enemy planes on the ground.

CNEN Proposes Nuclear Laboratory in Rio

91WP0106A Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese
17 May 91 p 15

[Article by Paulo Motta]

[Text] The National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN) is planning a project which, for the first time since the steps taken in this sector in the decade of the 1940s, will incorporate the Brazilian atomic program in the market economy. According to the president of the CNEN, Jose Luis de Santana Carvalho, the idea is to create the Rio National Laboratory (LNR), a mixed-capital enterprise which will have the task of developing and marketing nuclear technology.

The new laboratory, which will be built in an area of 9 sq km in the state of Rio, will initially produce a radioisotope reactor and the PWR National Reactor, a mini-atomic plant capable of generating 100 megawatts of energy (the Angra I plant produces 600 megawatts).

"The CNEN now has 963 technicians with postgraduate training, of whom 444 have doctorates. This capacity must be utilized. The reactor which will produce radioisotopes (five megawatts), for example, can make the import of these products, which are used annually by

500,000 Brazilians, unnecessary. This reactor will be operative in four years, and it will rapidly repay the investment of \$7 million," Santana said.

The PWR National Reactor (which will use enriched uranium and will be cooled by water under pressure), for its part, will be of the "intrinsically safe" type. In other words, it will never reach the so-called critical point at which nuclear reactions begin to occur spontaneously. According to the president of the CNEN, four Brazilian business groups have already shown interest in the reactor. They represent industries which need a great deal of energy and are located in distant regions, or areas in which the energy supply is at a standstill.

"Our idea is that the laboratory can be self-sustaining, that is to say will not depend on state resources, nor will it vie with the scientific community for funds. The CNEN will necessarily be the majority stockholder. And there are partners, such as nuclear-medicine and electricity-generating enterprises, which are already interested," Santana said.

The CNEN president further emphasized that the LNR offers a means of forestalling the scientific decline of the state of Rio de Janeiro, which has been aggravated by the transfer of state enterprises to Brasilia. The CNEN itself is scheduled to move.

"The laboratory will be open to all. We are seeking the collaboration of the scientific community." And he noted that this will bring the state a financial and social return—for example, by strengthening basic industry.

Sites Being Studied

The president of the CNEN, Jose Luis de Santana Carvalho, made a point of emphasizing that the Rio National Laboratory is still just a concept. However, a CNEN team is already preparing a preliminary proposal to be submitted before the end of the year to National Strategic Affairs Secretary Pedro Paulo Leone. He is said to have already indicated his support for the venture. The establishment of the LNR will also have to be approved by the Congress.

One of the purposes of the laboratory will be to meet the needs of the CNEN until the year 2010. Santana explained that of the four institutions affiliated with the CNEN—the Nuclear Energy Institute (IEN), Institute for Nuclear and Energy Research (IPEN), Institute of Radio Protection and Dosimetry (IRD), and Nuclear Technology Development Center (CDTN)—only the IRD is located in an ideal area (distant from any urban center). The other three are located on university campus sites.

"Modern nuclear philosophy dictates that atomic installations should be removed from population concentrations. Therefore we will select an area in Rio which meets this basic requirement. We are considering several, but other requirements, such as the availability of

water, access to the electrical network, and the existing infrastructure must also be analyzed," Santana said.

He did not indicate what areas are being studied, but he said that the site chosen will enjoy advantages in terms of the generation of new jobs and local development. Santana admitted that the establishment of a nuclear unit may lead to protests, but he gave assurance that the laboratory will not have any environmental impact.

"The participation of the CNEN in the project will be effected through its scientists and on the basis of a financial contribution. The money will come from the sale of a property of 9 million square meters we own between Itaguaí and Santa Cruz," Santana said.

Santana Terms Total Inspection 'Unacceptable'

91WP0106B Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 22 May 91 p 1-4

[Text] Rio de Janeiro—The agreement between Brazil and Argentina on reciprocal inspections in the nuclear sector calls for limited access to the installations of both countries. The president of the National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEN), Jose Luis de Santana, regards any agreement calling for full inspection as "unacceptable."

Santana, who attended a meeting with Argentine representatives and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) technicians yesterday, said that it will be the task of each country to set the limits on inspections. The goal, he said, is to safeguard the technology and industrial secrets in both the military and civilian sectors.

The final text of the agreement will be discussed at today's meeting with the IAEA at the Itamaraty Palace (downtown Rio). The text will be submitted to the governments and congresses of the two countries, and then will be signed by their presidents.

One of the ways of guaranteeing the peaceful use of nuclear energy is to control radioactive materials so as to prevent their diversion to unauthorized uses. According to Santana, control of these materials has already been initiated through accountability at the data centers in the two countries. No date has been set for the initial inspections of the nuclear installations.

Government Invests \$3 Million Yearly in Nuclear Research

PY1506153891 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 12 Jun 91 First Section p 8

[Text] Ricardo Brant Pinheiro, superintendent of the Nuclear Technology Development Center (CDTN), said on 11 June that the government invests an annual sum of \$3 million in the CDTN. The CDTN carries out research in the development of safety equipment and spare parts for nuclear plants.

Brant said that the CDTN budget "should total at least \$10 million per year so that it may develop new research programs and train Brazilian companies to produce nuclear equipment."

Brant stated that the CDTN is in charge of carrying out criticality tests at the Angra-1 and Angra-2 nuclear plants. He added: "These are periodic tests are done to prevent accidents. They are carried out by trained professionals and they help to increase Brazilian nuclear know-how."

Brant said the CDTN is also involved in developing computer codes for thermohydraulic tests in Brazilian nuclear plants. He added: "Our research work is vital not only for the safety of the plants but also for the promotion of the nuclear field in the business sector."

Mexican Rafael Fernandez De la Garza, 43, who tomorrow assumes the presidency of the Latin American Division of the American Nuclear Society (ANS), told FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 11 June at the Fumas Electric Power Plants auditorium in Rio de Janeiro that he does not agree with developing an independent nuclear program for Latin Americans.

Fernandez believes that the operational cost of an independent nuclear energy program is not viable for a group of countries "that only has four nuclear plants in operation, six under construction, and has no plans to build new plants."

The nuclear plants that are in operation are Angra-1 (Brazil), Atucha 1 and Embalse 1 (Argentina), and Laguna Verde 1 (Mexico). Those that are under construction are Angra-2 (Brazil), Atucha-2 and Embalse-2 (Argentina), Jaragua-1 and Jaragua-2 (Cuba), and Laguna Verde-2 (Mexico).

Fernandez said that as head of the ANS Latin American Division, he intends to promote the exchange of experiences among Latin American countries that use nuclear energy, to achieve a rapprochement with Cuba, and to simplify technology transfer.

Minister Briefs Congress on Uranium Program

PY2306020091 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 18 Jun 91 Section 1 p 5

[Text] Brasilia—Navy Minister Mario Cesar Flores reported yesterday that the Navy has already installed 650 ultracentrifuges for enriching uranium in Iperó. He made this disclosure to a joint congressional committee charged with investigating the obsolescence of the Brazilian industry.

Flores said the Navy plans to install 5,000 ultracentrifuges for enriching uranium to produce fuel for a Brazilian nuclear submarine.

Flores added that an industrial unit—"in fact a small industry, or a large laboratory, if you will"—will be set up this year by the Navy in Ipero, where the ultracentrifuges will be installed.

The Navy minister noted that the Navy has spent \$418 million on its nuclear program aimed at building a nuclear submarine. Of this amount, \$185 million was spent in researching the nuclear fuel cycle and \$233 million on the reactor for the submarine.

Flores reported that the Navy put aside 3.5 percent of its 1990-91 budget to scientific research in general; that is, .05 percent of the Federal Government's total budget. Next year the Navy plans to increase this percentage to 7 percent of its budget, of which 5.7 percent will be specifically set aside for the nuclear area.

Flores noted that, according to the Navy's plans, the nuclear reactor prototype was to be ready by 1994, but "there was some shortage of resources" and the prototype is now expected to be ready by 1995. "This will be a prototype of the reactor because we still do not even have a design for the nuclear submarine," he said.

The minister reaffirmed that the Navy's nuclear research "is not and has never been aimed at making a bomb." He said that funds for nuclear research "should be allocated through ministries, with a specific objective, and under close public scrutiny."

Flores said the Argentine-Brazilian nuclear cooperation agreement "and its mechanisms for mutual control have given further assurances to other countries that Argentina and Brazil are not planning to build a bomb." In his opinion, the agreement has also been instrumental in averting international pressure against Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

CHILE

Pinochet, Army Ordnance Chairman Discuss Rocket

PY2506222991 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] Brigadier General Fernando Hormazabal, chairman of the Famae [Army Ordnance] Executive Board, has denied that the country has embarked on an arms race through its involvement with the Lightning rocket. The officer said this in reply to remarks made during a BBC interview with General Augusto Pinochet. It was stated that the rocket would be mass produced and that it had been successfully tested during the Persian Gulf war.

[Hormazabal] "There is a technical timetable, and the last stage that has yet to be completed (?deals with the rocket flight). The truth is that I do not know why there is so much interest on this rocket which is an absolutely

conventional weapon that has nothing special. I believe there has been too much speculation on an alleged arms buildup policy. Chile has never embarked on such a policy, because such a policy demands the political will, the backing of an institutional doctrine, and above all the financial support of a budget. These three conditions have not yet been met."

At noon today, the Famae Executive Board awarded—for the first time—the medal of the Order of Merit to General Augusto Pinochet, the Army commander in chief, for his support for this unit.

Gen. Hormazabal said that the medal was awarded in recognition of the valuable services that Pinochet has rendered to Famae, for his support to the industrial sector, and for his spirit of cooperation and sacrifice.

Asked about the current stage of development of the Lightning rocket, Hormazabal explained that it has already been successfully tested in Great Britain.

Concerning the BBC report that Chile can build 10 of these rockets per day, he said that he had no information on that subject. He said that Famae is not planning to build a long-range missile.

[Hormazabal] "The institution is not planning to do that. This is an absolutely conventional and strictly defensive weapon that is exactly the same as an artillery cannon [as heard]."

Asked to militarily compare Chile with neighboring countries, he replied: Chile is doing very well, as it has always done.

Concerning Famae's ability to build the launch platforms, and considering that the associated cost will have to be defrayed, Hormazabal said that the matter is still being studied.

The BBC this morning reported that Gen. Pinochet has spoken about the controversial rocket project. We have a report that was provided to us by the Santiago University Radio station.

[Santiago University Radio announcer] "The project is under the control of Gen. Pinochet, the former Chilean dictator who governed Chile between 1973 and March 1990.

Gen. Pinochet's private visit to Great Britain elicited strong protests among British members of parliament and Chilean exiles.

In the BBC report, Pinochet denied that he headed a repressive regime. He also denied human rights violation charges. He justified the installation of arms factories in his country."

[Pinochet] "We found that the United States closed its doors on us and we practically had nowhere where we

could buy weapons. Our country was totally disarmed. Therefore, the need arose to install an organization that could produce weapons."

[Santiago University Radio announcer] "Gen. Pinochet also mentioned the importance of foreign technology to the Chilean arms industry."

[Pinochet] "As I told you a few minutes ago, it is very important for us to have access to foreign technology, because many times there is more progress in other countries. Modern industries are testing their own products, forever seeking to incorporate new technology and thus improve their production."

[Santiago University Radio announcer] "The Chilean general specifically referred to the Lightning rocket project and to the wish to implement other similar projects."

[Pinochet] "I can only tell you about the Lightning project, which I have studied and with which I am familiar. (?I would say that) the first stage of this project is very elementary. This stage is finished or nearly finished. The rocket should be tested, in the near future, here in Chile."

"I authorized the second stage of this project when I visited Great Britain, so that it may be completed. We are actually hoping to promote the growth of our industry through the implementation of other projects. Yet, we do not harbor major ambitions because the country does not have the capacity to embark on something like that. We might implement another project, but we cannot think of many projects. Perhaps one, two, or three other projects in the future."

EL SALVADOR

Nicaragua Supplies Missiles to FMLN

Official Discusses Deliveries

PA1406043491 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA
in Spanish 12 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Orlando Valdivieso said yesterday that the delivery of SA-16 missiles to FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] groups is being discussed with the Nicaraguan Government.

"This topic is being dealt with in a serious and cordial manner between President Cristiani and Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro. They are analyzing the forwarding of SA-16 missiles by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS)," Valdivieso said.

Valdivieso stated he had contacted EPS Commander in Chief General Humberto Ortega, who told him that "they know of disrespectful people" within the EPS and that this is being investigated.

The deputy foreign affairs minister said that the Salvadoran Government has sent a video to the ONUCA [UN Observer Group in Central America] that shows an FMLN guerrilla displaying a weapon he claims is a SA-14 missile. Valdivieso said that there are marked differences between a SA-14 and a SA-16 missile, and upon closer examination it is indeed a SA-16 missile.

"There is no doubt they have them," Valdivieso said, adding that the investigations between the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan Governments will continue over the next few days.

Valdivieso made these statements after a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry marking a Japanese Government donation to the National Theater.

FMLN Denies

PA1406020191 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2311 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Salvadoran guerrilla leaders have acknowledged that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) has Soviet-made surface-to-air missiles, but they said the missiles were not supplied by the Nicaraguan Sandinist Army.

The leaders also said they believe it will be "difficult" for a cease-fire to be signed at the forthcoming negotiations with the government, which have been scheduled for next weekend in Mexico.

FMLN "Commanders" Chano Guevara, Joel Sanchez, and Dimas Rojas denied today, before members of the international press corps on Guazapa Hill, north of San Salvador, that the missiles were provided by the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army, as the Salvadoran Government has reported.

Deputy Defense Minister General Orlando Zepeda said today that although the FMLN says that it wants to end the conflict, it is still receiving modern weapons such as SAM-16 and SAM-14 type missiles, for which "diagrams or instruction manuals have been found by military units."

"These are signs that possibly some sectors of the Sandinist Army are still supplying the FMLN with war materiel, which does not contribute to Central America's pacification, let alone the achievement of peace in El Salvador," the military chief said, according to an official communique.

"We have a right to get any type of weapons and we can purchase them anywhere in the world," said "Commander" Guevara, adding that the Salvadoran Government "has always accused the Sandinist Army."

Guevara said that in February the FMLN surrendered 17 "SAM-7 and SAM-14 missiles to the Nicaraguan

Government," and that the weapons were later inventoried by Soviet and U.S. delegates.

"We have more SAM-16 missiles and we can get more, or other types of weapons," Guevara said, adding that President Alfredo Cristiani "has a right to use propaganda and to accuse whomever he wishes," referring to the government's reports that the missiles were supplied by the Nicaraguan military.

Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani said today in Washington the Cuba still plays "a very active role" in supplying weapons to the FMLN.

"It has not been confirmed, but we are very certain that the appearance of SAM-16 surface-to-air missiles is a Cuban product, not made by Cuba, but obviously sent through this country to (the guerrillas) in El Salvador," Cristiani said at a news conference at the end of his official two-day visit to the United States. [passage omitted]

Minister Says Rebels Possess 10 SA-16 Missiles

*PA1806232991 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL
in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 91*

[Text] Defense Minister General Rene Emilio Ponce has stated that the guerrilla groups have at least 10 SA-16 missiles, which cost \$60,000 per unit. He added that this sophisticated weaponry has possibly been transferred from Nicaragua, which obtained them from the Soviet Union.

Ponce also reported that the Salvadoran Army is conducting a thorough investigation to learn more about the war plans of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to be able to counter its actions, which have decreased given the pressure exerted at the national and international levels.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Commentary Reacts to Bush's Arms Control Proposal

91AA0419A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
3 Jun 91 p 10

[Article by 'Abd-al-Jabbar 'Adwan: "Success of Efforts for Arms Control in Middle East Is Tied to Solving Issues Pending and Settling Arab-Israeli Conflict"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

Nuclear Weapons

The U.S. initiative has not determined clearly the fate of the region's nuclear weapons, possessed by Israel, whereas it has determined the fate of its biochemical weapons and surface-to-surface missiles and has sought to totally eliminate them after ending their production. The fact is that the initiative has also determined that the production of nuclear weapons should be ended and that some sort of international supervision should be established to observe this. But it has kept indeterminate the fate of 100 to 200 bombs possessed by Israel. If the initiative or future talks do not explicitly encompass the fate and elimination of these bombs, then it is difficult to imagine that the Arab countries would agree to disarm and destroy their missiles. The Arab countries that have welcomed the U.S. initiative have made it fully clear that they understand the U.S. initiative within the framework of elimination of Israeli nuclear weapon, abolition of Arab nuclear programs, destruction of Arab and Israeli chemical weapons, and an end to and elimination of Arab and Israeli missiles.

But Israel has welcomed the initiative within the context of not talking about the nuclear bombs that it possesses, stressing that it will not be the first to use this weapon in the region. To end its military nuclear program, Israel has made it conditional that similar programs in the other Middle East countries be ended, keeping in mind that to date, none of these countries have managed to produce an atomic bomb. Israel has declared its sweeping desire for the control of conventional weapons in the Arab countries, especially imported weapons, so that there would be no talk of Israel's own production. Even within this picture, the Israeli strategic position presumes that all Arab countries are opposed to Israel. In the talks, it is not unlikely that Israel will demand curtailment of Arab armies and their main weapons so that their total would equal the numbers Israel has. Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon did actually say this when he welcomed the initiative last Friday. [passage omitted]

Sharif on U.S., PRC Response to Nuclear Plan

BK1606154991 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network
in Urdu 1500 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that both the United States and the PRC have expressed a positive

response to his proposal for keeping the South Asian region free from nuclear weapons. He was informally talking to newsmen in Islamabad this evening after presiding over the second annual award-giving function of the Overseas Pakistani Foundation College. The prime minister said Pakistan has made the proposal with utmost sincerity and this is the only way to keep the region free from nuclear weapons, which is in the best interests of all the countries of South Asia. He expressed the hope that India will review its position on his proposal after a new government assumes office as a result of the recent general elections there. Nawaz Sharif termed the visit of the Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad-led Pakistani delegation to the United States as very successful and clarified that the purpose of the visit was to explain Pakistan's proposal on keeping South Asia free from nuclear weapons, not to secure financial aid. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Nuclear Reactor Offered for Investigation

LD1006103391 Paris-France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1000 GMT 10 Jun 91

[Text] Algeria is willing to submit the reactor which is now under construction with help from China to the investigations of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Neither Algeria nor China have signed the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty, but Algiers voluntarily submitted to the agency's inspection its first experimental reactor which it brought from Argentina.

INDIA

AEC Offers To Reprocess Foreign Nuclear Fuel

91WD0845A Madras THE HINDU in English
16 May 91 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, 15 May—In a bid to earn foreign exchange, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) has offered to reprocess spent fuel from nuclear reactors of other countries as a commercial service.

The AEC Chairman, Dr. P.K. Iyengar, has informed the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna about this.

Nations which have been accumulating spent fuel could ship it to India and have the plutonium separated. Plutonium is a valuable nuclear fuel and can be used in a bomb. Dr. Iyengar made it clear that the offer is for spent fuel from research reactors of countries that agree to take back the wastes after reprocessing.

There are about 125 research reactors in the world whose spent fuel could be available for reprocessing, he said.

INSAT-2 Satellite To Be Launched

BK0806133891 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 1230 GMT 8 Jun 91

[Text] The fourth satellite of the INSAT-2 system will be launched either in December of this year or in January next. This was disclosed by Professor U.R.Rao, chairman of the Space Commission, in Bangalore today.

Country Expresses Willingness for Weapons Ban

BK1506041891 Delhi All India Radio Network
in English 0245 GMT 15 Jun 91

[Excerpt] India has expressed its willingness to enter into a bilateral agreement with Pakistan on banning of chemical weapons. The foreign secretary, Mr. Muchkund Dubey, in an interview to VOICE OF AMERICA, said the question of chemical weapons can be separated from the overall nuclear issue and an agreement can be reached on bilateral or regional basis. He said there is now worldwide awareness that chemical weapons should be banned. VOICE OF AMERICA, quoting Western diplomats in New Delhi, say that Pakistan has either already acquired chemical weapons capability or is very close to it. The United States is said to be involved in the talks between India and Pakistan on reaching an understanding on chemical weapons. [passage omitted]

Spokesman on China's Missile Sale to Pakistan

BK1806152491 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information
Service in English 1430 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Spokesman's statement on 18 June on reports that China has confirmed sale of short-range missiles to Pakistan]

[Excerpt] We have seen reports that China has confirmed that it has sold short-range missiles to Pakistan. We have in our discussions with Chinese Government emphasised that supply of sophisticated arms and missiles to Pakistan beyond its legitimate requirements of defense poses a threat to India's security and is not conducive to maintenance of peace, security and stability in South Asia. [passage omitted]

Ordnance Factories' Expansion Caters to Missile Systems

BK2606104491 Delhi All India Radio General
Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] A most modern rifle Ichapur-91 is to be inducted into the Indian Army this year. This was disclosed in New Delhi at a news conference by the chairman of the Ordnance Factory Board, Mr. V.N. Bhandarkar. He said the completely indigenously built light rapid fire rifle is far superior to the AK-47. Mr. Bhandarkar said efforts are being made to expand the present 39 ordnance factories under a five-year modernization plan to cater to the electronic devices, missiles and rocket systems. The

ordnance factories have started production of the sophisticated ammunition for the Bofors gun, thus saving crores of rupees in foreign exchange. He said India is also exporting explosives and some weapons worth about 10 crore rupees annually to countries like Yugoslavia, Nepal, Mauritius, Tanzania, and some African countries.

IRAQ**Second IAEA Team To Inspect Nuclear Sites**

NC1806150791 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT
18 Jun 91

[Text] Vienna, June 18 (AFP)—A new mission of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will visit Baghdad next Saturday to inspect Iraq's nuclear capability, a spokesman said here Tuesday.

It will be the second IAEA delegation to visit Iraq since the end of the Gulf war.

The 15-strong group is following up on accusations by an Iraqi scientist, who fled to the United States and claimed that Baghdad has enough enriched uranium to construct an atom bomb.

He said that Iraq deceived the last IAEA delegation, which visited Iraq in May.

The inspectors will visit the nuclear installations in Tuwaythah, 30 km (19 miles) from Baghdad, as well as "other new sites" designated by the special commission created by the UN Security Council.

ISRAEL**Arens Doubts Chances for Bush Arms Control Plan****Notes Arms Sales Continuing**

TA1206195191 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1930 GMT 12 Jun 91

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens has expressed doubts about the chances of President Bush's arms control initiative. In a speech this evening before the American Friendship Society of the Haifa Technion, the minister said that extremely powerful economic interests were involved in the weapons trade in the Middle East, and those interests exerted serious pressure to continue arms sales to the countries in the region.

Arens added that the Gulf war had changed nothing in the Middle East and that, even now, many companies—not only East European ones but also firms from Western countries—were selling weapons to the Arab states.

Further on Arens Speech

TA1306105591 Jerusalem Qo'i Yisra'el in English
0400 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Moshe Arens says the most destabilizing factor in the Middle East is the buildup of arms. Speaking last night to the Association of American Friends of the Technion in Tel Aviv, Arens called on arms-exporting countries to convene in order to restrict the sale of weapons to the region.

[Begin Arens recording] We are pointing out that the single most destabilizing element in the situation here is the large quantity of arms. We have called for a conference of the arms suppliers—which include the United States, France, England, the Soviet Union, and China—and the buyer of arms in the area, the Middle Eastern nations, to see if we cannot come to an arrangement for bringing down the extent of the arms race.

That, in my view, is the single most important step that needs to be taken. As long as there is that quantity of weaponry in the area, anything could go. It's a barrel full of explosives, and all you need is a match to light it.

There hasn't been too much understanding for that. President Bush has come up with an arms control program, but we know that there are very strong commercial interests in all countries, including the countries of the West that lobby for the continuation of sales of weaponry to the area—and there's lots of money out here. And if Iraq isn't buying right now, the Syrians want to buy, and the Saudis want to buy, and the Gulf countries want to buy, and the Egyptians are buying. Weaponry is just flowing into this area in vast quantities, and that's the first thing we need to stop. [passage omitted]

USSR Offers Missile Defense System

TA1606113091 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
16 Jun 91 pp 1, 4

[Report from the Paris Air Show by Avi Bnayahu]

[Text] The Soviet company Almaz has suggested that REFA'EL [Armament Development Authority] purchase a Soviet system for defense against ballistic missiles that has been developed in the USSR and has so far not been known in the West. The offer was made in order to upgrade the system in cooperation with REFA'EL. Two days ago, Almaz director general (Boris Bulkin) arrived at the Israeli pavilion at the Air Show, introduced himself to the REFA'EL heads, and told them about the S-300 defense system.

(Bulkin) claimed that the Soviet system is superior to the Patriot missile system and that it costs about half the price of the U.S. system. The Soviet director told Israel that he has been given the official approval of the Soviet Government to present the system to the Israelis, and

that he is making the offer to REFA'EL because the Soviets are aware of the good reputation it has in the field of missiles.

The Soviet director suggested that Israel buy one system, which he claimed can intercept the Soviet-made Scud missiles. (Bulkin) also suggested that the two companies cooperate to upgrade the Soviet antimissile system.

According to him, the system was developed after the USSR learned that the Raytheon Company in the United States has upgraded the Patriot missile, enabling it to intercept ballistic missiles. The Israelis were not familiar with the new Soviet system, and an examination made at the Air Show revealed that there is no information about it in professional literature.

Raytheon engineers claimed that they know the system and called it "a joke." Sources in the Soviet pavilion said that the Almaz director general invited the REFA'EL men to the Soviet pavilion to discuss a potential deal. It became apparent that the S-300 was initially designed for defense against low-flying aircraft and cruise missiles such as the Tomahawk.

The information included in a catalogue the Soviets gave the REFA'EL engineers indicates that the system can intercept missiles at a range of 90 km and an altitude of 25 km.

The Soviets claimed that the system's performance was extensively tested. The Soviet missile has a warhead almost twice as big as the Patriot's. The REFA'EL men were surprised by the Soviet appeal, and their willingness to expose a previously unknown system to the Israelis, and especially the fact that they received official authorization to do that.

It is assumed that the Soviets decided to unveil the system to help market it internationally, assuming that if Israel buys it, many armies will follow.

[Reporting on page A2 of Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 16 June, Re'uven Pedatzur writes from the Paris Air Show that "the directors of the USSR Mikoyan Company, makers of the MiG series, decided to expose some of the secrets of the MiG-31—which is being shown in the West for the first time—to Colonel Eytan Budinger, who is one of the candidates for the post of Air Force commander."

[Another report from Paris by the same correspondent on page A3 of the same issue of HA'ARETZ adds: "A delegation of senior officials of the Soviet aircraft manufacturers will soon arrive in Israel to discuss the production of a civilian executive jet jointly with the Israel Aircraft Industries. This was reported yesterday by senior officials of the Soviet Aviation Industry Ministry visiting the Air Show."]

Outside Supervision of Nuclear Plant Possible

TA1806172491 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew
1700 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The science and technology minister promises that, if Israel builds a nuclear power plant, it will be open to outside supervision. However, he quickly qualified this announcement, which he made at the Knesset, by saying that, at present, we are merely in the process of studying the subject and examining the project's feasibility.

Our correspondent Yaron Enosh reports that Minister Ne'eman was replying to a query of Knesset Member Weiss, who expressed the apprehension that a nuclear reactor would intensify the arms race in the region.

The debate on this issue will be continued in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Pazner Denies Nuclear Devices on Golan Heights

TA2406105091 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English
1000 GMT 24 Jun 91

[Text] The prime minister's media adviser, Avi Pazner, today dismissed reports that Israel has placed remote-control nuclear devices in the Golan Heights. Pazner called the claim a pack of nonsense.

The report on the supposed nuclear devices in the Golan Heights are included in a forthcoming book on U.S.-Israel ties, selections of which have appeared in TIME magazine.

PAKISTAN

Official Hopes for Delivery of Chinese Missiles

BK1306093091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT
13 Jun 91

[Text] Islamabad, June 13 (AFP)—Pakistan hopes to take delivery of M-11 missiles from China, despite opposition from the United States, official sources said here Thursday.

"Talks are going on at different levels, but they have not yet been finalized," a Pakistani official said, requesting anonymity.

"We don't know if we are going to get them, (but) we hope we will get them," he said.

His remarks came a day after U.S. Secretary of State James Baker warned of far-reaching consequences to Sino-U.S. relations if the surface-to-surface missiles, with a range of 300 kilometers (180 miles), go to Pakistan.

(China has said it has no plans to deliver the weapons to Pakistan and Beijing has repeatedly told Washington that it would not sell medium range missiles in the Middle East.

("China supports the efforts to turn the Middle East into a zone free from weapons of mass destruction," Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Duan Jin said in Beijing Thursday.)

The Pakistani official denied U.S. intelligence reports that his country already has launchers for the M-11s.

"The ones they have sighted are probably our Hatf launchers," he said, referring to a Pakistan series of missiles seen at the annual military parade here on March 23.

The Hatf-1 missile has a range of 85 kilometers (50 miles), and the Hatf-2 a range of 300 kilometers (180 miles).

Pakistan, whose traditional foe is India, has maintained close military ties with China since the 1960s, and Chinese-made warplanes, tanks and artillery are part of its arsenal.

The United States was also a major source of arms until October, when it suspended military transfers and economic aid amid suspicions that Pakistan is using its nuclear program to develop an atomic bomb.

A high-level Pakistani delegation, headed by Senate President Wasim Sajjad, is currently in Washington, trying to break the ice between the two nations.

On Tuesday a senior U.S. State Department official, Reginald Bartholomew, said the United States was ready to resume arm sales to Pakistan if it abandoned hopes of acquiring nuclear weapons.

Mr. Bartholomew, under-secretary of state for international security, is to go to Beijing on Sunday to try to convince the Chinese not to export M-11 missiles to Pakistan and M-9 missiles, with a probable range of 600 kilometers (360 miles), to Syria.

Positive Response to Nuclear Proposal Noted

BK2606083391 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas
Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Jun 91

[Text] The secretary general, foreign affairs, Mr. Akram Zaki, has said Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's initiative for the solution of problem of nuclear proliferation in South Asia in the regional context has generated positive response at the international level. Talking informally to newsmen in Islamabad today, he said Pakistan would pursue the prime minister's proposal vigorously as it wanted to keep South Asia free from nuclear weapons.

In reply to a question, he said Pakistan wanted a political and peaceful solution of the Afghan problem in accordance with the aspirations of the Afghan people.

Official Paper Views Regional Missile Proliferation

PM1406092591 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
13 Jun 91 Second Edition p 4

["Viewpoint" article by B. Tuzmukhamedov, lecturer at the Diplomatic Academy: "Scud, Jericho 1, and Others..."]

[Text] During the Gulf conflict millions of TV viewers witnessed the duels between Iraqi Scuds and U.S. Patriot antiballistic missiles. Yet a number of states in the region which were multinational forces members could easily have deployed comparable weapons against Iraq. Egypt and Syria have Scuds too. Saudi Arabia has acquired the C88-2 [possible misprint for CSS-2] intermediate-range missile with a range of over 3,000 km. Israel has its own Jericho 1 missile, capable of hitting targets at a range of up to 600 km. In all no less than 15 Third World countries now have access to missiles and missile technologies.

What is worrying is that some of these countries have the potential to develop [sozdaniye] and are even suspected of possessing nuclear or chemical weapons. Their existing missiles are too inaccurate for conventional warheads to be worthwhile. At the same time, the relative success in developing [razrabotka] and testing launchers could stimulate work to develop mass destruction weapons. Incidentally, by no means all of these countries are party to the Nonproliferation Treaty, and equally effective international law arrangements to control missiles and corresponding technologies does not yet exist.

Incidentally, attempts to limit the proliferation of these kinds of arms are still being made. In April 1987 the seven most developed Western states (Italy, Canada, Britain, the United States, the FRG, France, and Japan) issued a joint declaration on "missile technology control arrangements" under which they agreed to show restraint with regard to exports of missiles with ranges exceeding 300 km and throw weights exceeding 500 kg, and their corresponding technologies. Later a number of European states and Australia stated their support for the aims of the declaration. The Soviet Union, which had held consultations with the main exporters since 1987, ultimately made the same decision.

However, the missile technology control arrangements by no means solve the problem. The range of participants in them is very limited, and they do not cover all missile producers and exporters—importers are not covered at all. They are not legally binding and do not require participants to adopt national legislation, which may allow private producers to sidestep their provisions.

Thus, despite the official U.S. ban introduced in 1980 on exports to Iraq of military and dual-purpose technology and the March 1985 decision to begin observing the missile technology control arrangements even before

they came into force, certain U.S. companies were supplying that country with missile-related equipment. And in general, the arrangements definitely cover only technologies related to nuclear weapons, opening up loopholes which could allow the proliferation of certain weapons that could be used to develop not only highly accurate conventionally armed systems but also launchers for mass-destruction nonnuclear weapons.

The most obvious way of solving the problem is to conclude a multilateral agreement—a kind of global treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles—which could be initially concluded by the participants in the missile technology control arrangements, preferably with the participation of traditional importers, and later submitted to an international forum (most probably the Geneva Disarmament Conference). Incidentally, such a radical option might not obtain rapid support.

The option of phased measures could be followed, including the adoption by exporters of national legislation strictly regulating shipments of the corresponding equipment and envisioning strict sanctions against law-breakers, the strengthening of customs barriers, controls over the use of articles and technologies, and the reduction of loans and aid to importers who infringe the legislation.

The arrangements governing the nonproliferation of missiles and missile technologies should definitely inherit the principle at the basis of the nuclear weapons Nonproliferation Treaty: to create opportunities for the peaceful use of achievements in missile technology while banning their military use. This applies not only to items that have not yet been produced, but also to those that will be restricted by a treaty on strategic offensive weapons and by subsequent agreements.

Finally, we need to treat not so much the symptoms as the disease. Even the strictest controls will not have any result if they are divorced from seeking ways to diminish the reasons why countries involved in regional conflicts seek to build up their military arsenals.

Bessmertnykh Comments on Nuclear Weapons in FRG

LD1406110391 Moscow Central Television
First Program Network in Russian 0900 GMT
14 Jun 91

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Bessmertnykh has had talks with German officials in Bonn. Soviet-German relations, as well as preparations for the meeting in Berlin on the development of the European security process, were discussed. But the main sensation was yesterday's report by Bessmertnykh that Soviet troops on the territory of the former GDR still have at their disposal a certain quantity of nuclear ammunition. According to a REUTER report, the Soviet minister said

that the German authorities will be informed when the withdrawal of the ammunition has been completed.

Lithuania Joins Non-Proliferation Treaty

OW2606035991 Moscow BALTFAX in English
1830 GMT 25 Jun 91

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In compliance with the resolutions of the latest Baltic Council session, the Lithuanian parliament decided

on June 25 to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and stringently abide by its provisions.

Lithuania's Supreme Council authorized its chairman to inform the British, U.S. and Soviet governments of this decision.

BF's [BALTFAX's] reporter notes that the situation is rather delicate, considering the possibility that Soviet nuclear weapons may still be present on the territories of the three Baltic republics. Although the USSR claims to have withdrawn all its nuclear arsenals from the Baltic region, local leaders are yet to make sure it is true.

FRANCE

Chirac on Need for European Defense, Nuclear Role

PM1906082491 Paris LE MONDE in French
19 Jun 91 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Mr. Chirac: 'European Defense Must Be Created'"]

[Excerpt] Speaking to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences on Monday 17 June, Jacques Chirac assessed the results of Europe's "nonexistence" in the Gulf war and of the ideological, strategic, and demographic development of the world. The former prime minister said in particular that nuclear weapons "will maintain, but at very much lower quantitative levels, an essential role in deterring that big, powerful military neighbor which is and will remain the USSR or Russia." "But," he added, "they will present new problems for our countries in that they are likely to proliferate, probably in Europe's Third World neighbors." Thus Mr. Chirac thinks that Europe and France will have to "radically review their nuclear means and strategies." [passage omitted]

CEA Signs Nuclear Agreement With Japan

AU1406194091 Paris AFP in English 1934 GMT
14 Jun 91

[Text] Paris, June 14 (AFP)—France and Japan on Friday signed a five-year agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the nuclear energy field, the Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique (CEA) announced here.

The accord signed by the commissariat and Japan's Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC) covers the reprocessing of nuclear waste, nuclear waste storage and the fast breeder.

The two parties will exchange personnel as well as data on Japan's first fast breeder MONJU and its French counterpart, the research breeder Phenix. MONJU, a 4.2-billion dollar project, will be put into operation in October next year. PNC also has plans for a reactor of between 600 and 800 megawatt.

Conditions for Nuclear Reactor Sale to Pakistan

AU1206172491 Paris AFP in English 1710 GMT
12 Jun 91

[Excerpts] Paris, June 12 (AFP)—France could pursue discussions about furnishing Pakistan with a nuclear reactor if the Pakistani Government meets conditions on nuclear non-proliferation, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Maurice Gourdault-Montagne said the issue would be discussed next week during meetings in Paris between Akram Zaki [spelling as received], secretary general of Pakistan's Foreign Ministry, and his French counterpart Francois Scheer.

President Francois Mitterrand authorised the sale of a French nuclear reactor to Pakistan during his visit to the country in January of last year, lifting a 12-year blockage on the issue. But negotiations have since come to a standstill. [passage omitted]

France is willing to pursue discussions "in a spirit of dialogue and cooperation" about the delivery of a French reactor to Pakistan, Mr. Gourdault-Montagne said. He said however that "we will also have to negotiate in the context of multilateral talks on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament." France will not make its decision on the matter until "complex negotiations" have taken place and until "both sides make a certain number of commitments."

Stressing France's commitment to non-proliferation, Mr. Gourdault-Montagne said his government "recognizes the right for all countries to develop" but that it must be done with international security in mind.

France only recently signed the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty, and according to a new French proposal the United Nations would monitor the flow of international arms sales.

GERMANY

Nuclear Weapons Reportedly Stored in Former GDR

LD1106193191 Hamburg DPA in German 1806 GMT
11 Jun 91

[Text] Flensburg/Bonn (DPA)—According to the FLENSBURGER TAGEBLATT, contrary to official reports nuclear weapons are being stored in Soviet Red Army barracks on the territory of the new laender.

The newspaper reports in tomorrow's edition that Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Yazov "has conceded this to Klaus Toepfer (Christian Democratic Union), Bonn's environment minister, for the first time in an official statement in Moscow on 3 June." Afterward Yazov is said to have stated that there were "few sites" in the former GDR in which nuclear weapons are still stored. These will be removed during the next few months.

The newspaper reports further that the Soviet defense minister offered to come to an agreement with the German side on joint inspections. One of the sites for Soviet nuclear weapons is said to be an ammunition dump in Altengrabow near Magdeburg. A few weeks ago a Bundeswehr soldier on patrol was shot and wounded by Soviet soldiers there.

This evening in Bonn Karlheinz Reichert, the Bonn Defense Ministry spokesman, referred to official statements made by Moscow that no Soviet nuclear weapons are being stored on German territory. Reichert said that there is no cause to doubt these assurances.

During his visit to Moscow on 3 June, Environment Minister Toepfer stated to journalists in the Soviet capital that Defense Minister Yazov assured him that no nuclear and chemical weapons are stored on the territory of the former GDR.

The article from the *FLENSBURGER TAGEBLATT* was prereleased to DPA by the newspaper in a news version.

Soviet Nuclear Arms Still in East

USSR Foreign Minister Admits

LD1306121191 Hamburg DPA in German 1057 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—In Bonn today Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh admitted that Soviet nuclear weapons are still present under Soviet control on the territory of the former GDR. At a joint news conference with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the end of their two days of consultations, Bessmertnykh said that there is a timetable for the withdrawal of "a certain number of nuclear weapons," which it is intended to implement "very quickly." These stocks are not a burdensome problem for the two governments and Bonn will be informed immediately when the withdrawal of the weapons has been completed. [passage omitted]

Talks With Genscher To Withdraw

LD1306131591 Hamburg DPA in German 1217 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—There are still nuclear weapons being housed in Red Army garrisons in the five eastern laender but they are to be withdrawn "very quickly." [passage omitted]

Kohl, Mulroney Discuss Arms Export Controls

LD1306135691 Hamburg DPA in German 1220 GMT 13 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Bonn (DPA)—The German and Canadian Governments want to submit a joint initiative for export controls on arms goods at the Western economic summit in mid-July in London. This was announced by Chancellor Helmut Kohl in his talks with Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney in Bonn today.

"We want the economic summit in London to set clear signals. The export of conventional weapons must finally be checked and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction be prevented," Kohl said in his luncheon speech. He also underlined Germany's interest in closely involving Canada in the future shaping of Europe: "Canada has permanent residency rights in the European house," Kohl said. He also urged that the Canadian Armed Forces stationed in Germany should remain in the country. [passage omitted]

Stoltenberg Says 'No Evidence' of Chemical Arms

LD1906164291 Berlin ADN in German 1351 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Bonn (ADN)—There is "absolutely no evidence" that chemical weapons are stored on the former territory of the GDR. Defense Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg emphasized this talking to the press in Bonn today (Wednesday) after suspicions were aroused by comments made by the USSR Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh on the existence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Germany. The minister did not wish to go into the type and location of the Soviet nuclear weapons in eastern Germany as he is not in possession of any confirmed information.

Stoltenberg went on to say that in the process of disarming the Bundeswehr until the year 2000, there will be a 23 percent reduction of the existing 84,500 civilians employed by the armed services in the old laender. [passage omitted].

Swift Talks on Short-Range Missiles Desired

LD1906194991 Berlin ADN in German 1336 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The Federal Government has spoken in favor of the swift start of negotiations between the United States and the USSR on the reduction of nuclear short-range missiles. In reply to a question by Social Democratic Party deputy Hermann Scheer, Helmut Schaefer, the minister of state in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stated in the Bundestag today that the Federal Government is in favor of a joint position for negotiations being drawn up before the NATO summit in the autumn and negotiations being started at the earliest possible opportunity. The minister of state said that a more exact date depends on the results of the preliminary discussions.

Part of Nuclear Fuel Element Plant Closed Down

AU1906093591 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 19 Jun 91 p 1

["DW." report: "Fischer Closes Part of Hanau"]

[Text] Hesse Environment Minister Joschka Fischer ordered the closure of one of the two parts of the Siemens nuclear fuel element plant in Hanau. As the Environment Ministry in Wiesbaden reported, the directive of the Greens politician concerns the production of fuel elements containing plutonium in the leaded zinc oxide processing department of the formerly independent Alkem company. On 17 June three workers (two in April) were exposed to radiation. Fischer made his decision a few hours after FRG Environment Minister Toepfer's directive to the Federal Office for Radiation Protection and the Hesse Environment Ministry to close down the nuclear fuel bunker until the detoxification of the room was complete. In the afternoon, the Hesse ministry said that Toepfer's directive was "only a show-case action," since the work in this sector had already been stopped the day before. Fischer ordered an analysis of the weak points and until this is evaluated the plant will remain closed.

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